Recombinant Human AMH Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100780

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

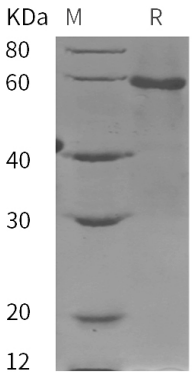
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human AMH protein Arg26-Arg560, with an N-terminal His & C-terminal His
Calculated MW	58.7 kDa
Observed MW	60 kDa
Accession	P03971
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human AMH proteins, 2 μg/lane of Recombinant Human AMH proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 60 kDa.

Background

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Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH), a member of the TGF-beta superfamily, is produced by granulosa cells (GCs) of preantral and small antral follicles and plays a role in regulating the recruitment of primordial follicles and the FSH-dependent development of follicles. BMP15 up-regulates the transcription of AMH and that the inhibition of p38 MAPK decreases the BMP15-induced expression of AMH and SOX9, suggesting that BMP15 up-regulates the expression of AMH via the p38 MAPK signaling pathway, and this process involves the SOX9 transcription factor. AMH is widely used for assessing ovarian reserve, and it is particularly convenient, because it is thought to have minimal variability throughout the menstrual cycle. Fetal anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) is responsible for normal male sexual differentiation, and circulating AMH is used as a marker of testicular tissue in newborns with disorders of sex development. Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) produced in the developing testis induces the regression of the Mullerian duct, which develops into the oviducts, uterus and upper vagina. As well as other hormone receptors, and a decreased ovarian cortex cell proliferation. These results help understand the inhibitory effects of AMH on follicular development.

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